



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 26, 2018

Sherry Hutcheson
Sr. Regulatory Manager
United Phosphorous, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Label Amendment – Revise Water Soluble Packaging Directions for Use as per
EPA letter dated April 5, 2017
Product Name: Vendex 50 WP Miticide
EPA Registration Number: 70506-211
Application Date: 03/27/2018
Decision Number: 542239

Dear Ms. Hutcheson:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. The next label printing of this product must use this labeling unless subsequent changes have been approved. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Paul Di Salvo by phone at 703-347-0322, or via email at disalvo.paul@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Di Salvo" followed by a small "for" in a cursive script.

Venus Eagle, Product Manager 01
Invertebrate and Vertebrate Branch 3
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

GROUP 12B ACARICIDE

Vendex[®] 50WP Miticide

Water Soluble Pack

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Fenbutatin-oxide[Hexakis (2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl)distannoxane]..... 50%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 50%

TOTAL 100%

EPA Reg. No. 70506-211

EPA Est. No. _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO



**Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)**

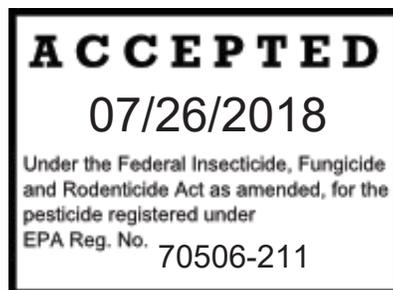
FIRST AID	
If Swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on Skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If In Eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	
<p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression, and convulsion may be needed.</p>	

See Inside for additional Precautionary Statements, and Directions For Use.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

Net Contents: 1 lb.

United Phosphorus, Inc. • 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402 • King of Prussia, PA 19406 • 1-800-438-6071



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Fatal if inhaled. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Avoid handling the inner bag as moisture will cause breakage.

Do not graze or feed animals on cover crops grown in treated areas. Avoid contamination of food, feedstuffs, and domestic water supplies.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short sleeve shirt and short pants
- Socks and chemical-resistant shoes
- Chemical-resistant gloves: barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, viton \geq 14 mils.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Chemical resistant headgear
- NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter.
- For cleaning equipment, add a chemical-resistant apron.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

Water soluble packets when used correctly qualify as a closed loading system under the Worker Protection Standard [40CFR 170.607 (d)]. Mixers and loaders handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water-soluble packets are permitted to wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, a chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant gloves. When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for “applicators and other handlers” and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to birds, mammals, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift from runoff from treated areas maybe hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas.

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, viton ≥ 14 mil
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within a scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Not for use in residential orchard settings.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Vendex 50WP Miticide is a wettable powder contained in a water soluble packet that is used to control a wide range of herbivorous mites, including strains that are resistant to other miticides. Vendex 50WP should be dispersed in water and applied using conventional dilute sprayers or concentrate sprayers. Agitation is required during mixing and spraying.

PACKAGING

Vendex 50WP is premeasured in 1 pound Soluble Packets, which readily dissolve in water. Each Soluble Packet is contained in an individual waterproof, foil bag, with 12 bags enclosed in a cardboard box. DO NOT attempt to open the Soluble Packets.

Take the following precautions when handling Vendex 50WP Soluble Packets:

- Do not handle the Soluble Packets excessively.
- Do not handle the Soluble Packets with wet hands.
- Do not expose the Soluble Packets to water or moisture, as this will cause breakage.
- Do not place the Soluble Packets on wet surfaces.
- Do not place the foil bag in the spray tank. It is NOT soluble in water.
- Do not sell individual water Soluble Packets.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

To achieve the best results, apply Vendex 50WP when mites first appear or when populations reach an average of 1-2 mites per lens field. Thorough and complete coverage of infested foliage and fruit is necessary for optimum control. Vendex 50WP performs best when the daily temperature at application averages above 70° F. When the daily temperature at application averages below 70° F, performance is reduced. Vendex 50WP may be applied when honeybees and beneficial mites are present.

For best results and to improve thorough coverage, use ground or airblast application equipment to make applications of Vendex 50WP.

Apply this product only as recommended on this label.

DETERMINING GALLONAGE

To apply the correct amount of Vendex 50WP Miticide to your orchard, determine the number of gallons of water needed to spray 1 acre of your trees to the point of drip. If you have not already determined this gallonage, conduct a test to determine it. If you need assistance in calculating the proper gallonage, contact your equipment dealer or State Extension specialist.

SPRAY PREPARATION

CAREFULLY OPEN ENVELOPE AND IMMEDIATELY DROP THE INNER BAG INTO THE SPRAY TANK. DO NOT OPEN OR HANDLE THE INNER BAG. MOISTURE WILL CAUSE BREAKAGE.

Before mixing Vendex 50WP, thoroughly clean the spray tank if the spray tank has been used previously to mix boron containing or free chlorine releasing pesticide products. Even minimal carryover concentration of boron or chlorine containing products in the spray tank may cause the dissolved water soluble bag material to precipitate in the spray tank. Do not put water soluble bags close to the recirculating inlet and outlet, as they might block the line before completely dissolved.

To prepare an application of Vendex 50WP, follow these directions:

1. Fill a clean spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with water and agitate.
2. Add the required number of Vendex 50WP Soluble Packets (see Specific Uses for specific rate recommendations).

NOTE: To add Vendex 50WP packets, open the foil bag and drop the packet directly into water. DO NOT place the foil bag in the spray tank, as it is insoluble.

3. Allow the packets to dissolve completely. This should take about 5 minutes. Continue agitating the mixture to ensure that the Vendex 50WP is thoroughly mixed with the water.
4. Add the remaining water.

WATER SOLUBLE PACKAGING

Multiple Packaging: This bag contains multiple water soluble packets of this product. Do not handle the packets with wet gloves or allow the packets to become wet prior to addition to spray tank. Do not break open packets. Refer to the Tables of Equivalents to calculate the number of packets to use. If all are not used, close and reseal outer container to protect remaining packet(s).

Single Packaging: This bag contains one water soluble packet of this product. Do not handle the packet with wet gloves or allow the packet to become wet prior to addition to spray tank. Do not break open packet. Refer to the Tables of Equivalents to calculate the number of packets to use. Open outer bag and drop the unopened inner packet of this product into spray tank.

Preparation of Spray Solution: Do not add any liquid fertilizers, micronutrients or adjuvants to the spray solution until after the packet and its contents have completely dissolved. Water soluble packet(s) should completely dissolve in approximately five minutes. Dissolution rate may be slowed by cold water, lack of agitation or water containing high concentrations of boron or sulfur.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING WATER SOLUBLE PACKAGES DIRECTLY INTO SPRAY TANKS

Water Soluble Packages (WSPs) are designed to dissolve in water. Agitation may be used, if necessary, to help dissolve the WSP. Failure to follow handling and mixing instructions can increase your exposure to the pesticide products in WSPs. WSPs, when used properly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607 (d)].

Handling Instructions:

Follow these steps when handling pesticide products in WSPs.

1. Mix in spray tank only.
2. Handle WSP(s) in a manner that protects package from breakage and/or unintended release of contents. If package is broken, put on PPE required for clean-up and then continue with mixing instructions.
3. Keep the WSP(s) in outer packaging until just before use.
4. Keep the WSP dry prior to adding to the spray tank.
5. Handle with dry gloves and according to the label instructions for PPE.
6. Keep WSP intact. Do not cut or puncture WSP.
7. Reseal the WSP outer packaging to protect any unused WSP(s).

Mixing Instructions:

Follow the steps below when mixing this product, including if tank mixed with other pesticide products. If being tank mixed, the mixing directions 1 through 9 below take precedence over the mixing directions of the other tank mix products. WSPs may, in some cases, be mixed with other pesticide product so long as the directions for use of all mixed products do not conflict. Do not tank mix this product with products that prohibit tank mixing or have conflicting mixing directions.

1. If a basket or strainer is present in the tank hatch, remove prior to adding the WSP to the tank.
2. Fill tank with water to approximately one-third to one-half of the desired final volume of spray.
3. Stop adding water and stop any agitation.
4. Place intact/unopened WSP(s) into the tank.
5. Do not spray water from a hose or fill pipe to break or dissolve the WSP(s).
6. Start mechanical and recirculation agitation from the bottom of tank without using any overhead recirculation, if possible. If overhead recirculation cannot be turned off, close the hatch before starting agitation.
7. Dissolving the WSP(s) may take up to 5 minutes or longer, depending on water temperature, water hardness and intensity of agitation.
8. Stop agitation before tank lid is opened.
9. Open the lid to the tank, exercising caution to avoid contact with dusts or spray mix, to verify that the WSPs have fully dissolved and the contents have been thoroughly mixed into the solution.
10. Do not add other allowed products or complete filling the tank until the bags have fully dissolved and pesticide is thoroughly mixed.
11. Once the WSP have fully dissolved and any other products have been added to the tank, resume filling the tank with water to the desired level, close the tank lid, and resume agitation.
12. Use the spray solution when mixing is complete.
13. Maintain agitation of the diluted pesticide mix during transport and application.
14. It is unlawful to use any registered pesticide, including WSPs, in a manner inconsistent with its label.

Tank Mixing

This product can be tank mixed with other pesticides provided that label directions are followed for the most restrictive of label precautions and limitations. Tank mixtures are permitted only in those states where the tank mix partner is registered.

When tank mixing Vendex 50WP with other products, introduce the products into the tank in the following order:

(1) water soluble packets (such as Vendex 50WP), (2) water dispersible granules, (3) wettable powders, (4) water based suspension concentrates, (5) water soluble concentrates, (6) oil based suspension concentrates, (7) emulsifiable concentrates, (8) adjuvants, surfactants and oils, (9) soluble fertilizers, and (10) drift retardants. Always allow each product to fully disperse before adding the next product.

Products containing boron will interfere with film solubility of the water soluble packets. If boron products are added to the spray tank, add the Vendex 50WP soluble packets first, making sure they are completely dissolved before adding any boron products.

Compatibility

Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users check the desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.) before use. Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Vendex 50WP is a group 12B acaricide. Repeated exclusive use of Vendex 50WP, or other group 12B acaricides, may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of mites in some crops. If more than one application of an acaricide is needed to control heavy and prolonged populations of mites, consider applying a product with a different mode of action.

Some mites are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because development of resistance cannot be predicted, this product may be used as part of resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode of action classes of miticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of mite may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control in your area. For additional information on mite and insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irc-online.org>.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 to 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using lowdrift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

NOTE: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream.

In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

SPECIFIC USE RATES

CROP	MITES CONTROLLED	POUNDS PRODUCT PER ACRE†	MINIMUM-MAXIMUM GALLONS WATER PER ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (Days)

Apple	Apple Rust, Carpini Spider, European Red, McDaniel Spider, Two-spotted Spider	1-2	Max. 400	14
	Apply when mites first appear. Do not apply more than two times per season. Apply no more than 4 pounds per acre per year.			
Pear	European Red, McDaniel Spider, Pear Rust, Two-spotted Spider	1-2	Max. 400	14
	Apply when mites first appear. Do not apply more than two times per season. Apply no more than 4 pounds per acre per year.			
Grape	Pacific spider, European Red, Two-spotted Spider	1-2.5	Max. 250	28
	Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than two applications per season. Apply no more than 4 pounds per acre per year. Do not spray in less than 21 day intervals.			

SPECIFIC USE RATES (continued)

CROP	MITES CONTROLLED	POUNDS PRODUCT PER ACRE†	MINIMUM-MAXIMUM GALLONS WATER PER ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (Days)
Citrus in California and Arizona	Citrus Red, Citrus Rust, Texas Citrus, Two-spotted Spider, Yuma Spider	2-4	Max. 1600	7
	Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than two applications per year. Apply no more than 6 pounds per acre per year. Do not apply in less than a 30-day interval.			
Citrus in Texas	Citrus Red, Citrus Rust, Texas Citrus, Two-spotted Spider, Yuma Spider	2-3	Max. 800	7
	Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than two applications per year. Apply no more than 6 pounds per acre per year. Do not apply in less than a 60-day interval.			
Citrus in Florida	Citrus Red, Citrus Rust, Texas Citrus, Two-spotted Spider, Yuma Spider	2-3	Max. 800	7
	Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than two applications per year. Apply no more than 6 pounds per acre per year. Do not apply in less than a 60-day interval.			

	<p>For best results, apply when mite populations reach an average of 1 to 2 mites per lens field. When applying tank mixes of Vendex 50WP and low-metallic copper fungicides, begin applications when mite populations are less than 1 mite per lens field. Low metallic copper fungicides are defined as fungicides that contain less than 50% equivalent of metallic copper. Make no more than two applications per year. Apply no more than 4 pounds per acre per year. Vendex 50WP, when tank-mixed with low-metallic copper fungicides and applied when mite populations are below one mite per lens field, will provide effective residual control. Residual control with Vendex 50WP may be reduced when applied with high-metallic copper fungicides or oil. High metallic copper fungicides are defined as fungicides that contain 50% or greater equivalent of metallic copper. Do not apply in less than a 60 day interval.</p> <p>Ground Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citrus groves may be planted close to bodies of water. Do not apply within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes, or estuaries that border citrus groves. • For all trees within 75 feet of bodies of water (described above), apply Vendex 50WP so that the spray is directed away from the body of water only. • Shut off the sprayer when turning at row ends. • Do not apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 12 mph. <p>Aerial Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply within 125 feet of water (described above). • Do not apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 8 mph. • Do not apply in less than 10 gallons of final spray per acre. • Do not apply East of U.S. Highway #1, South and East of state road #846, or South of West Palm Beach canal. • The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length (i.e. the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 of the length of the wingspan or rotor). • Do not apply at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. • Nozzles must always point backward and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees. • For best results by air: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Add an adjuvant spreader that is recommended for use on Citrus fruit at rates specified by the manufacturer. – Fly every tree row middle in alternate directions. – Do not fly a race track pattern. – Do not fly an across tree row pattern. 			
Peach, Plum, Prune, Nectarine	European Red McDaniel Spider, Pacific Spider, Two-spotted Spider, Big-beaked Plum, Plum Nursery	1-2	Max. 400	14
<p>Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than two applications per season. Apply no more than 3 pounds per acre per year.</p>				

SPECIFIC USE RATES (continued)

CROP	MITES CONTROLLED	POUNDS PRODUCT PER ACRE†	MINIMUM-MAXIMUM GALLONS WATER PER ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (Days)
Cherry (including Sweet and Sour)	European Red, McDaniel Spider, Cherry Rust	1.5-3	Max. 600	14
	<p>Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than two applications per season. Apply no more than 4.5 pounds per acre per year.</p>			
Papaya U.S. (Except California)	Carmine, Citrus Red, Texas Citrus, Broad, Red, Black Flat	2	Min. 100 Max. 400	7
	<p>Apply when mites first appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain mite control, making no more than four applications per season. Apply no more than 8 pounds per acre per year. Do not apply more than once per month to bearing trees.</p>			
Almond and Pistachio	Pacific Spider, European Red, Two-spotted Spider, Hickory Spider	1-2.5	Max. 500	14
Pecan	Pecan, Hickory			

Walnut	Two-spotted Spider, European Red, Pacific Spider			
	Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than two applications per season. Apply no more than 4 pounds per acre per year.			
Strawberry (California only)	Two-spotted Spider	1.5-3	See below	1
	Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than three applications per season. Apply no more than 9 pounds per acre per season. For good mite control, adjust spray volume and nozzle placement to assure coverage of top and underside of leaves. Apply in sufficient water to fully cover the crop; 50 to 100 gallons per acre for small plants, 150 to 300 gallons per acre for larger plants.			
Strawberry U.S., except California	Two-spotted Spider	1.5-2	See below	1
	Apply when mites first appear. Make no more than two applications per season. Apply no more than 4 pounds per acre per season. For good mite control, adjust spray volume and nozzle placement to assure coverage of top and underside of leaves. Apply in sufficient water to fully cover the crop; 50 to 100 gallons per acre for small plants, 150 to 300 gallons per acre for larger plants.			
Eggplant	Clover, Two-spotted Spider	2-3	See below	3
	Apply when mites first appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control, making no more than three applications per year. Apply no more than 9 pounds per acre per year. For best control, thorough coverage of all leaf surfaces is required. Apply in sufficient water to fully cover the crop.			
Raspberry (Black, Red) in Washington and Oregon	Two-spotted Spider	2	Max. 200	3
	Apply when mites first appear. Make only 1 application per year.			
Christmas Trees in Washington and Oregon	Spruce Spider	2	Ground min. 20 Air min. 10	NA
	Apply when mites first appear and when the daily air temperature is expected to be at least 70°F. Make 1 application per year. For best results apply with air-blast ground equipment. Aerial application: Best results by air are obtained when the pilot applies 1/2 the dosage in one direction, then finishes by respraying in a pattern perpendicular to the first application.			
† NOTE: One pound of product is equal to one soluble packet of product.				

ORNAMENTAL USES

CROP	MITES CONTROLLED	OUNCES PER 100 GALLONS DILUTE SPRAY	WATER SOLUBLE BAGS PER 400 GALLONS DILUTE SPRAY
Greenhouse and Outdoor Ornamentals (including nursery stock, flowers and plants grown for propagation purposes)	Spruce Spider, Oligonychus (Oak Mite, Southern Red Mite), Two-spotted Spider	8-16	2-4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not add oil to the spray solution. • Apply when mites first appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Frequent repeat applications may cause the appearance of visible spray residues on foliage. • Apply to the foliage only of chrysanthemums (pre-bloom) and poinsettias (prebract). • Under greenhouse conditions, foliage and flowers of certain species may demonstrate sensitivity to repeat applications. If in doubt, make a test application prior to general spraying. Occasional minor sensitivity has been observed on certain species.¹ 		
Established	Two-spotted Spider, Clover	8-16	2-4

<p>Landscape Ornamentals (Commercial application to established landscape ornamentals, including trees, shrubs, flowering ornamentals, bedding plants, annuals and perennials.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not add oil to spray solution. • Apply when mites first appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply more than 4 times per year. • Under extreme weather conditions, foliage and flowers of certain species may demonstrate sensitivity to repeat applications. If in doubt, make test applications prior to general spraying. Occasional minor sensitivity has been observed on certain species.¹
<p>¹<i>Salix melanostachys</i> (common willow), <i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> (spleenwort garden fern), <i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i> (wood fern), <i>Cercis canadensis</i> (common redbud), <i>Camellia japonica</i> (red garden camellia), <i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i> (button fern), <i>Davallia fejeensis</i> (rabbit foot fern), <i>Asparagus meyeri</i> (Meyers asparagus fern), <i>Asplenium nidus</i> (birdnest fern), <i>Adiantum cuneatum</i> (maidenhair fern), <i>Celosia argentea</i> (cockscomb), <i>Verbena hortensis</i> (verbena), <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> (floss flower), <i>Rosa sp.</i> (common rose - some varieties, esp. yellow).</p>	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a secure, dry and temperate area. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. Do not use or store around the home. Avoid contact with water. In case of spill or leak, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent and dispose of wastes in compliance with local, State and Federal regulations.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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